

## CONGRESS.

**IN SENATE.**—FRIDAY, April 15th.  
The Vice President presented a report from the commissioners of the land office, which was ordered to be printed.

**CUSTOM HOUSE PATRONAGE.**  
Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from David Melville, complaining that he had been removed from an office held by him in the custom house, Newport R. I. as weigher and gauger nearly ten years; that he had inquired the reason for such removal by the collector, and it was intimated to him, that the collector was compelled to remove him, as he had not qualified himself, or disqualified himself, from voting at elections in that State, by the sale of his freehold property. He had applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for redress which was not afforded him, and who refused to communicate any reason or justification for this act, which he (Mr. C.) denounced as one of the grossest oppressions that had ever come to his knowledge. It appeared that no office was too high or too low to satiate the desire to proscribute those who would not become the minions of the executive. The memorial fully laid bare the party machinery by which elections were managed by a combination of demagogues, and the case was one that claimed serious investigation. The man removed was acknowledged to have discharged all the duties of his office with zeal and fidelity.—He moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Clay stated that if the facts presented in the memorial were true, it presented a case of the most aggravated and arbitrary oppression. But there was a difficulty in the way, which he suggested that those Senators who espoused the *expunging* doctrine only could remove. The only remedy for the evil was impeachment of somebody, whether Collector, Secretary of the Treasury, or it might be found to reach the President himself. Ought not Senators who maintained that doctrine to raise the preliminary question? If the remedy was as he stated, one to be reached only by impeachment, it was a memorial which they ought not to vote to receive. They could not constitutionally receive it. He threw this out that Senators might test the efficacy of their own doctrine, and act upon it instantly.

Mr. King of Ala. remarked that no one who knew him would suppose he would sanction any act of oppression. He rather suspected this took place during the administration of Mr. Secretary Ingham, who certainly had not proved himself the most strenuous and consistent supporter of the Administration. He considered the Senate discharged their duties best, by receiving all petitions, even those for abolition, and he could not act on the suggestion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Grundy knew the Collector to be so honorable a man, that without further evidence he was compelled to disbelieve the statements made.

Mr. Niles ridiculed the idea that there was any oppression in the case. It was the simple case of a custom house officer removed by the competent authority, by and with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. There was a *prima facie* case, then, that he had been rightfully removed. As to what was said about impeachment for it, he believed there were just as good grounds to impeach for this removal as there were for the removal of the Deposites. The memorialist talked of party proscription, of demagogues, tyranny and oppression; what interest had the Senate in such matters? Why did he not tell a simple story, and not mix it up with politics? No! he rather wished to send it here for political purposes, and he had sent it to be presented by the Senator from South Carolina, who wished to deny to the President the power of removal from office. He contended that there was no violation of law in the removal, but that it was in accordance with that principle on which the government ought to be conducted, rotation in office. This was a doctrine different from that held by the Senator from South Carolina, who rather maintained in his report on the subject, that office ought to be a freehold—a perpetuity.

Mr. Goldsborough said, to avoid any difficulty as to the suggestion thrown out about impeachment, and as a similar memorial would doubtless be presented to the House of Representatives, it was desirable to postpone action on it, he moved to lay the memorial on the table; but withdrew it in favor of

Mr. Knight, who rose to state that although he personally knew nothing of the facts in the memorial, yet that he knew Mr. Melville to be a highly respectable man.

Mr. Hubbard said that there was no allegation that the petitioner was improperly removed, but from the remarks made he presumed it was intended to make the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Woodbury, an object of attack. He knew him well, and would vouch that he was utterly incapable of being concerned in a transaction of the kind stigmatized by the Senator from South Carolina. He would vote for the reference.

Mr. Calhoun insisted that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the facts were related to him, to have investigated them. If they were correct, he certainly was to blame for not affording redress, or removing the Collector. Was he to understand that it was to be a principle avowed, that officials were to be justified in discharging a faithful officer because he had no vote, or would not obey a party mandate? The Collector had turned the man out, and he acknowledged without fault committed by him, and he pleaded in excuse, that it was in obedience, no, that it was in accordance with the dictation of a combination of party men. Referring to what was said by the Senator from Connecticut, as to his maintaining the principles of perpetuity in office—there was not one syllable of the kind in his report. Let the Senator read it if he has not already.

Mr. King admitted he was in error when he attributed this removal to Mr. Secretary Ingham.

Mr. Hubbard repeated that the removal was by the competent authority, and that the Secretary of the Treasury would not shrink from any investigation.

Mr. Calhoun maintained that officials had not a property in office. They were responsible for its abuses to the people, for whom they acted as trustees, and not trustees for a mere party. This was the true doctrine of the Constitution.

After some remarks from Mr. Clay and Hubbard,

Mr. Wall said the matter was one of frequent occurrence, as parties preponderated, and those turned out complained. It all proceeded from that republican principle, which he hoped would ever prevail—rotation in office.

Mr. Crittenden warmly repelled the doctrine of the Senator from Connecticut, that the people had no interest in a case of manifest oppression of one of their fellow citizens. If rotation in office was to be the principle on which gentlemen were to conduct the government, let them fix it by law, rather than have the power of removal exercised at discretion. He could not believe that if the facts of this case were made known to the President, he would permit such petty tyranny throughout the seaports of the Union.

The memorial was finally referred to the Committee on Commerce.

**Monday, April 18th.**—In the Senate, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with a resolution of the Senate, adopted on motion of Mr. Calhoun, was received and ordered to be printed. Several petitions were presented. Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Navy Appropriation bill, passed by the House, with numerous amendments, which were ordered to be printed. The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Wisconsin bill, reported a recommendation that the Senate recede, which was agreed to. The bill relative to contracts for carrying the mail on rail roads, was taken up and debated.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorize the location of the Western rail road through the public lands at Springfield, was read a third time and passed. Mr. Reed, with leave, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of a law against the admission of paupers into the United States, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A question of order arose, on the question whether a memorial offered by Mr. Slade, against the admission of Arkansas into the union, with the present article of her constitution relative to slavery, should go, under the former vote of the House, to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Before it was decided, the orders of the day were called for, and the General Appropriation bill was taken up. The debate was resumed on the question of concurrence in an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole, to strike out the appropriation of \$20,000 for the Documentary History of the American Revolution. The House finally refused to concur with the committee on striking out the appropriation—yeas 85, nays 93. The House then adjourned.

**Tuesday, April 19th.**—In the Senate, the bill from the House authorizing the construction of a rail road through the land of the U. S. at Springfield, was ordered to a third reading. A bill from the House, granting an allowance of half pay to the widows of those who died from wounds received in the service of the U. S. or who may die in consequence of such service, was twice read and committed. The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was next considered. Mr. Southard commenced an argument in support of the bill, which was interrupted by the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee of the Whole were discharged from the further consideration of a bill in addition to the act of 1825 to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fisheries; the bill was then read a third time and passed. The resolution offered by Mr. Dromgoole, calling for information relative to the deposit of the public moneys, was discussed; the question being on the motion of Mr. Wise to amend it by providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to institute inquiries relative to the same subject. The debate was suspended by a call for the orders of the day. The General Appropriation Bill was next considered.—Mr. Underwood moved to amend the clause proposing an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for a custom house in Boston, so that the cost of the land and building should be limited to \$350,000; but the amendment was rejected, yeas 82, nays 88. During the discussion of another amendment, the House adjourned.

**IN SENATE, Wednesday, April 20.**  
Mr. McKean presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, complaining of the irregularities and delays in the transmission of the mails, and praying Congress to authorize the Post Master General to contract for an express mail through the principal cities of the Union.

The memorial was referred to the committee on the Post Office, &c.

The bill to authorize the construction of a Rail Road through lands the property of the U. States, near Albany to Springfield, Mass. was read a third time and passed.

Sundry resolutions on the table, heretofore submitted, were considered and agreed to. **The Public Lands.** The bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the net proceeds of the public lands and granting lands to the several states, coming up as the special order, Mr. Southard resumed his remarks in support of the bill.

Mr. Wright followed in opposition to the bill. He had not concluded when he gave way to Mr. Robinson, on whose motion, the Senate adjourned.

**House of Representatives.** The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, &c., transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House, a statement of names, ages, duties and salaries of the clerks of the several departments, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wise, by consent of the House, made a statement in reference to what he designated to be a false misrepresentation in an editorial article of the Globe of yesterday. The article in question misrepresented its own

report of the proceedings of the House, and basely charged Mr. W. with having had an understanding on Monday with Mr. Slade, as to the presentation of a memorial remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a constitution tolerating the existence of slavery and prohibiting its abolition. Mr. W. pronounced this assertion basely false, as was every other which ascribed to him any understanding with any member from a non-slaveholding state.

**Adjournment of Congress.** The House, having passed to the orders of the day, the resolution from the Senate fixing the day of adjournment on the 23d of May.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Cambreleng to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the first Tuesday in May.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the resolution was laid on the table—Yeas 102, nays 74.

**Ohio and Michigan.** The bill from the Senate to fix the northern boundary line of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union, was read twice, and the question recurring on its commitment or engrossment.

Mr. Mercer moved its reference to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Thomas opposed the motion.

This was strongly opposed by Messrs. Mercer, Reed and Vinton.

Pending this discussion the House passed to the special order, and took up the

**General Appropriation Bill.**

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1836.

The question pending was on concurring with the committee of the whole in the following amendment.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, the first week in January of each year, a statement showing in detail the expenditures of the previous year, of the various sums which may have been appropriated by Congress for the contingent expenses of their respective Departments, and the two Houses of Congress, specifying the appropriation and under it the expenditures, each article purchased, the price paid, and to whom the same shall have been paid; which was agreed to.

A long debate took place, between Messrs. Mason of Va., Cave Johnson, Everett, Hardin, Bond, Williams of N. C., Harper, Hawes, A. H. Shepperd, J. Q. Adams, Rencher, McKay, Mercer, Whitlesey, Cambreleng, Tracy, and Boon, and the amendment after some verbal modifications, was agreed to—Yeas 131, Nays 57.

Mr. Hannegan then moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House 95 to 64, and the main question was ordered to be put. Yeas 164, Nays 74.

The main question, on the engrossment of the bill was then decided in the affirmative, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Webster from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill remitting the duties on certain goods destroyed by the fire in New York: read and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to regulate the deposits of the Public Moneys came up in its order, and on motion of Mr. Wright, was made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill to distribute the avails of the public lands among the several States came up in its order. Mr. Wright resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr. Crittenden spoke at length in reply. But the Senate adjourned before any question was taken.

In the House of Representatives, after a discussion of some length, and a resort to the previous question, the bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the United States, for the year 1836, was passed.

**From the Newark Sentinel.**  
**REMARKABLE PREDICTION AND FULFILLMENT.**

It is a remarkable circumstance in the remarkable history of the remarkable party which now controls the affairs of this republic, that the clear foresight of its chosen leaders and popular favorites long ago predicted the precise course of degeneracy, and the final concentration of all power in the Federal Executive, which has since been pursued and attained. So long ago as 1826, a Committee of the Senate, consisting of Col. Benton, Chairman, Mr. Van Buren, Major Eaton, and others, made a report on the subject of the Executive patronage, with six bills to restrain the exercise of power in the hands of the President. The friends and supporters of the Administration may see by the following extract how remarkably the President and Vice President have justified the wisdom of their friends, as exhibited in this report:

After declaring that "the power and influence of Federal patronage is an overmatch for the power and influence of State patronage; that its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the General Government eventually to govern throughout the States as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire," the Report adds:

"The whole of this great power will centre in the President. The King of England is the 'fountain of honor,' the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts. He has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and may dismiss them, and upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate. If the President was himself the officer of the people, elected by them and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands; but it is the business of statesmen to act upon things as they are, and not as they would wish them to be. We must then look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled; when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendations can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principles of public action will be open and avowed, the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man? and what is the government of one man but a monarchy? Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance."

The following letter, though not intended for publication, will interest our readers. It is from Major NORTON, who, at the last accounts, was fighting valiantly in the cause of the Texans:—

**FROM TEXAS.**

The following letter, though not intended for publication, will interest our readers. It is from Major NORTON, who, at the last accounts, was fighting valiantly in the cause of the Texans:—

**SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, }**  
**March 12th, 1836. }**

From the place where this letter is dated, you will perceive I have made some progress towards the interior of Texas; I shall leave here tomorrow for Washington, the seat of Government for this country. The Convention which is now in session, have declared for INDEPENDENCE, and the watch-word is, LIBERTY or DEATH.

The whole Mexican force, under Santa Anna, is now in this country and besieging San Antonio de Bexar.—Goliad, it is expected, will be in a few days.—In San Antonio there are 200 Americans, who have sustained themselves three weeks against a force of 3000 Mexicans, and who have sworn to each other not to surrender while one drop of blood flows in their veins. Troops are marching in every direction to concentrate at the seat of war; we shall probably have about 2000 men in the field during the present month. Every man who can bear arms has left his home and family unprotected, to fight in defence of his just rights—and the women and children remain to till the earth. Numerous instances of female heroism have presented themselves, and one I will relate. A Mrs. Allen, of 56 years of age, was applied to for a horse and man to carry express an order from the Government; the male portion of the family being with the army, the old lady volunteered her services, and after travelling four miles to get her horse, conveyed the documents 14 miles without stopping, and delivered them safely.—such acts as these would do credit to the days of Sparta. There is but one feeling on the subject here; TEXAS SHALL BE FREE. But to effect it, the U. States must furnish Men and Money.—do, for the righteous cause in which we are engaged, lend us your aid;—call upon the people of New England to come forward and aid their countrymen and countrywomen, and preserve them from being murdered by the blood-thirsty enemy they have to contend with.

We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the murder of 25 volunteers who were cut off from the main army; the commander, Capt. Pearson, (brother of the actor) sued for mercy, but was shot dead on the spot. This act has aroused the American Lion in Texas, and depend upon it, justice will be dealt out to our opponents tenfold. All the females and children who can, are leaving for the U. States, and the men being engaged in the army, it will be impossible to raise one-sixteenth part of what will be necessary to supply the wants of the inhabitants;—we are in danger of not only the sword but FAMINE!—Once more, do arouse the people of New England to contribute from their abundance, something to relieve the situation of their brethren here. I am sure no one, possessing one spark of philanthropic feeling, will resist the appeal.

I forward you a file of papers, from which you will be enabled to glean more information than I can place on paper. You shall hear from me again in a few days.

I am very much fatigued, having walked 110 miles in 3 1/2 days, and over a rich prairie country, mud up to my knees,—but this is nothing—I feel as though I had embarked in a righteous cause, and my motto is, onward. Remember me to my friends and say I am in good health and fine spirits. Yours respectfully, B. H. N.

**Later from Texas.**—By the arrival of the schooner Equity at New Orleans, from Brazoria, intelligence has been received that Col. Fanning had blown up the Fort at Goliad or La Bahia, completely demolishing the fortifications and town, and with his five hundred men had cut his way through the forces of Santa Anna, and effected a junction with the main army of the Texans, under Gen. Houston. A decisive action was expected to take place shortly between the two armies, on the banks of the Colorado—the Texian army amounting to about 2500 men, while their opponents numbered 5000.

This account also states (we hope it is not founded in truth) that Santa Anna has prosecuted his intention of exterminating the Texans. Agreeably to his positive and personal orders, none are exempted from slaughter, of any sex or age over ten years.

Previous to blowing up Fort Goliad, on the 23d of March, the Georgia volunteers, consisting of 150 men, under Colonel Ward, attacked a body of 600 Mexicans at Refugio, 250 of whom are reported to have been killed and the rest routed. It is also stated, that on the 29th ult. Gen. Houston attacked the advanced guard of the Mexican army, which was repelled on the main body; and some prisoners were taken, among whom were two spies of the enemy.

The N. Y. Commercial remarking on

the above intelligence, says, "Our readers by this time understand, we hope, that we do not believe all the stories that reach us about this Texian war. The accounts are generally verbal, brought by passengers and captains of vessels, who pick up all sorts of rumors at the ports whence they embark, and probably do not soften them down much in the narration."

**POLAND.**

Since the suppression of the Polish insurrection, accounts from that country have been few and far between. Little more has been known of the internal condition of the Poles, than that they were reduced to the most abject submission to the Russian power.

Our readers remember the insolent address of the Russian Emperor, some months ago, to a deputation from the Polish Diet of Warsaw. That address was at first scarcely credited, on account of the despotic terms in which it was couched. It however, proved to be a true version, and it excited the indignation of all liberal minded men in Europe and America. That address has been recently followed up by a movement which has attracted much attention in Europe, and been noticed at least by the British Government. It appears that a body of troops of the three great northern powers,—Russia, Prussia and Austria—self styled, "the protecting powers," on the 17th of February, entered Cracow, and took possession of that city and the territory of "the Republic." The invading corps was under the command of the Austrian General Trautenslein.

It would seem that the three powers had previously demanded of the Senate of Cracow, the expulsion of certain citizens of the Republic who had been distinguished in the attempted Polish Revolution, and that the Senate had neglected to have them expelled. The object of the invasion was to consummate the expulsion; as soon as the army arrived, those unfortunate citizens, to the number of 189, were immediately put under arrest, and it was supposed that they would be transported to America. A military Proclamation was made in reference to the demand of expulsion, in which it was said:—

"This demand has not been complied with by the Government of Cracow, notwithstanding the means generously offered to it." At the conclusion of this proclamation he says, "Meanwhile the operations of the Administration and judicial authorities of the Republic experience no interruption; of course, however, they are subordinate to the military authority in the measures that relate to the public safety, and the clearing of the territory of the Republic." A second proclamation enjoins, "those individuals, not natives of the Republic, who in the capacity of officers, subalterns, or privates in the former Polish army, or who in any other manner took an active part in the late Polish revolution, to quit the territory within the term of six days, in the manner already stated, with the threat of severe punishment for them, and those who may harbor and conceal them, even such as have been admitted into the civil or military service of the Republic, or have acquired the rights of citizens, in the event of non-compliance."

On this intelligence reaching England in the House of Commons, on the 1st of March, Sir Stratford Canning called the attention of Lord Palmerston to the subject, and asked for information. He alluded to the Treaty of Vienna, which forbade the entrance of an armed force into that capital, and inquired if the Government intended to notice the transaction.

In reply, Lord Palmerston admitted that they had read in the newspapers similar statements, but that the government had received no official information on the subject. At the same time Lord P. said it was not improbable that the three powers had taken possession of the place, in violation of the Treaty of Vienna. He added that the government would direct their attention to the subject, but trusted the House would not at that moment insist on his saying what further course they intended to pursue.

The effect of this intelligence and of the language of Lord Palmerston, was to depress the London stock market, from an apprehension that the unprincipled and domineering policy of Russia, backed by Prussia and Austria, would tend to a general war.

**Discovery of a Negro Plot at Port St. Dennis.**—Hudson's correspondent writes that a most diabolical intrigue had been discovered among the negroes at this port, who were in league—first to destroy the garrison, by infusing poison in the bread at the government bakery, and then, while the troops were suffering and dying from the effects of the poison, to attack and destroy the whole white population. Several of the negroes turned informers, and thus the massacre was prevented. On analyzing the dough already prepared for baking, of which there was a supply for the whole garrison and troops at the several stations, it was found to contain a sufficient quantity of arsenic probably to cause the death of every person who partook of it. Thirty-three of the ring-leaders were taken into custody, and will undoubtedly be executed. Many others, on various plantations, are known to be concerned in the hellish plot. The soldiery are now in pursuit of them. The garrison consists of about 4000 men, and these secured, the remaining whites, greatly in the minority of the whole population, would have fallen an easy prey to the blacks.

**SINGULAR WHIM.**—Sometime since a Mr. Powyses, of Moreham, near Preston, Lancashire, advertised a reward of £50 a year for life to any man who would undertake to live seven years under ground, without seeing any thing human, and to let his toe and finger nails grow, with his hair and beard, during the whole time. Apartments were prepared under ground, very commodious, with a cold bath, a chamber organ, as many books as the occupier pleased, and provisions served from his own table.—Whenever the recluse wanted any convenience, he was to ring a bell, and it was brought for him. Singular as this residence may appear, an occupier offered himself, and is now in his fourth year of probation; he is a laboring man and has a large family, all of whom are maintained by Mr. Powyses.—*Eng. Pa.*

## A CONVICTED MURDERER BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS.

One Washington Whittaker, represented as a brawling blackleg of the worst description, was sometime since convicted in New Orleans of one of the most unprovoked and atrocious murders that has ever been perpetrated in the United States. He was wealthy, had wealthy and influential friends, and every possible exertion was made to rescue him from the consequences of the deed; but after a fair and patient trial a jury found him guilty, the Court sentenced him to death; and the Governor of the State, to the firmness to resist the importunity to pardon him. The day of execution was fixed, and Whittaker, to shun the ignominy of the gallows, stabbed himself to death with a knife.

Now comes a scene such as we hope the honor of the country may never be acted again, at least so long as we claim to be a civilized nation. The body of Whittaker was taken to his mother's plantation, militia of the State is called out, a procession formed, military music is played and the body carried to the grave, all the honors that could have been bestowed upon a General Officer who had fallen in glorious battle. A volley was fired over the grave, and a Major General pronounced a labored eulogium upon his character! The Court that convicted him was termed "Inquisition," the Governor abused in unmeasured terms for refusing to pardon the culprit, and the people of New Orleans indiscriminately stigmatized in the gross language that calumny could muster for purposes. A meeting was organized on the spot in order to embody an "expression" of the public opinion, and the proceedings signed by a President and Secretary, and ordered to be published.

This is unquestionably the grossest violation of every thing that is decent and decorous that ever occurred in this country; the citizens of New Orleans could not receive a more emphatic compliment than bestowed upon them by the abuse of the great assemblage as gathered around the grave of Washington Whittaker.—N. Y. *Com. &c.*

**DISTRESSING FIRE.**—On Friday night last about an hour before day the dwelling-house and barn of Mr. Dennison, sen. of Leyden, took fire—supposed from a spark communicating to a tub of ashes to the roof of a shed—were entirely consumed. No one was in the house except Mr. Dennison and his wife, who are both advanced in life; they were not aroused by the fire till the roof of the shed was falling in; and the house burnt at some distance from any other, no help arrived till it was too late. No part of the furniture was saved except two beds; the thing else was consumed, not excepting account books and papers.

In and about the barn, were about a hundred sheep, one of the finest flocks in the country, bred and reared with great care by Mr. Dennison, who was one of the first to introduce the improved sheep culture in this county. The flock was valued at a thousand dollars, and every one of the perished. The owner burnt his hands severely in trying to rescue them from flames but they huddled together under the barn and resisted every effort to win them. Two horses were saved; the rest refused to come out, and was so severely burnt that it was found necessary to shoot them afterward. The whole loss is estimated at about three thousand dollars. No insurance; which is more to be regretted this day when the system of mutual insurance holds out the promise of full security for a comparatively trifling outlay.—*field Mercury.*

**Disgraceful Riot at Concord, N. H.**—Thursday of last week, the Rev. Mr. Cress of Salem, preached an abolition sermon the morning, and delivered a total abstinence discourse in the afternoon, at Concord, N. H. During the night, as we learn from the Concord Enquirer, some 12 or 14 individuals passed from near the State House yard, with horns of discordant notes, and hastily created image, to the north side of their return, drove to Mr. Bouton's house where Mr. Cheever was lodged, and having sounded their horns, and blown their man of straw some eight or ten feet commenced a loud rapping with the knocker on the door, and expressed a desire to see the man that dreamed a dream of noise soon brought together a squad of men who had been awakened by the noise, and otherwise, among whom was an ex-polic officer; whereupon the image-sounders, &c. took up a line of march and turned to the state house park, where was applied to the man of straw and set on fire. The next morning the committee of the society which had invited Mr. Cheever to come to Concord, and deliver an address, deemed it their duty to the person invited, Mr. Bouton, at whose house he lodged, to the place, the peace of which they had been disturbed, to investigate the matter and accordingly six persons were appointed against, tried, and five of them fined three dollars each, and costs of prosecution. Deeming it at last the shortest of closing the concern, the five (four of whom were appointed constables at the late meeting) paid their fines.—*Boston Trav.*

**Lynch Law in Cincinnati.**—A Cincinnati paper of the 12th inst. says—"Several persons situated in a part of the city called Swamp (the Five Points of Cincinnati) set fire to and burned down in the early part of Monday evening last, in the presence of a large concourse of our citizens, who looked on without attempting to subdue the flames. The buildings were occupied by persons of the lowest and most abandoned class, and have long been notorious as a place of resort for rogues, thieves, and prostitutes—black and white. There can however, no excuse for such violations of the laws, and laws, as characterized the proceedings of the rioters on Monday evening."

**INCREASE OF PIGS.**—One pair of swine will increase in six years to one hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine, taking the increase at fourteen per cent. annually. A pair of sheep in the same time would be but sixty-four.